

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

COM(94) 397 final

Brussels, 22.09.1994

**PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL DECISION
CONCERNING THE SIGNATURE OF A PROTOCOL FOR THE
PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST
POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION AND
EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF
AND THE SEABED AND ITS SUBSOIL**

(BARCELONA CONVENTION)

(presented by the Commission)

EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. On 6 May 1992 the Commission adopted and submitted to the Council a proposal for a Council Decision concerning the signature of a Protocol (to the Barcelona Convention) for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil (the "off-shore Protocol") (COM(92)169 final).
2. A draft Protocol was annexed to the proposal. In the light of the reservations and comments expressed by the contracting parties' delegations, the Secretariat for the Convention amended the draft. The revised draft Protocol is annexed to this proposal.
3. The Community is a contracting party to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution.¹ It is also a party to the four Protocols adopted within the framework of the Convention, namely the Protocol for the prevention of pollution by dumping from ships and aircraft,¹ the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution by oil and other harmful substances,² the Protocol for protection against pollution from land-based sources³ and the Protocol concerning specially protected areas.⁴
4. At their fourth ordinary meeting (Genoa, September 1985) the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention asked for a Protocol to be drawn up for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil (the "off-shore Protocol"), in accordance with Article 7 of the Convention.
5. A draft Protocol was prepared by the Secretariat. At the sixth ordinary meeting of the contracting parties (Athens, 3-6 October 1989) it was decided that the working party of experts appointed by the contracting parties should meet to examine and finalize the draft "off-shore Protocol". The group of experts met in Athens from 7 to 11 May 1990 and from 8 to 11 January 1991 and in Cairo on 4 and 5 October 1991.

¹ Decision 77/585/EEC - OJ No L 240, 19.9.1977.

² Decision 81/420/EEC - OJ No L 162, 19.6.1981.

³ Decision 83/101/EEC - OJ No L 67, 12.3.1983.

⁴ Decision 84/132/EEC - OJ No L 68, 10.3.1984.

6. As decided at the eighth meeting of the contracting parties (Antalya, 12-15 October 1993), a Conference of Plenipotentiaries will be held in Madrid on 13 and 14 October 1994 to sign the Protocol. It will be preceded by a meeting of experts on 11 and 12 October 1994 with a view to finalizing the draft Protocol, if necessary.
7. In June 1989 the Commission submitted to the Council a recommendation for a Decision authorizing the Commission to participate in the negotiations on the Protocol (SEC(89)928 final). On 4 February 1991 (Doc. 4252/91) the Council authorized the Commission, in respect of matters falling within the Community's field of competence, to participate in the negotiations on the off-shore Protocol, on the basis of specific negotiating directives. The Commission participated in the meetings of the group of experts.
8. The Protocol will be open for signature during the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in Madrid on 13 and 14 October 1994.
9. The Commission draws the Council's attention to the need to adopt this Decision in good time to enable the Community to sign the Protocol once it is open for signature alongside the Member States which are contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention.
10. To this end, the Council is requested to authorize the President to appoint the person(s) empowered to sign this Protocol, on behalf of the Community, subject to subsequent conclusion.

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THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Whereas the Community is a contracting party to the Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution (Barcelona Convention)¹ and the four Protocols thereto;²

Whereas the Commission has participated, on behalf of the Community, in the negotiations, within the working party set up by the contracting parties to the Barcelona Convention, concerning the preparation of a Protocol for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil ("off-shore Protocol");

Whereas at least some of the fields of application of the abovementioned Protocol are within the Community's field of competence;

Whereas the Commission has informed the Council of the outcome of the negotiations in order that it may adopt a final position;

Whereas this Protocol must be adopted and opened for signature by the contracting parties at the Conference of Plenipotentiaries to be held in Madrid on 13 and 14 October 1994;

Whereas it is important that, subject to subsequent conclusion, this Protocol be signed by the Community,

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

¹ OJ No L 240, 19.9.1977, pp. 1 and 3.
² OJ No L 240, 19.9.1977, pp. 1 and 12.
OJ No L 162, 19.6.1981, p. 4.
OJ No L 67, 12.3.1983, p. 1.
OJ No L 68, 10.3.1984, p. 36.

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SOLE ARTICLE

The President of the Council is authorized to appoint the person(s) empowered to sign, on behalf of the Community, subject to subsequent conclusion, the Protocol, to the Barcelona Convention, for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation of the continental shelf and the seabed and its subsoil, in accordance with Article 7 of the Barcelona Convention, and to confer upon them the powers necessary for this purpose.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council,

The President.



United Nations Environment Programme

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UNEP(OCA)/MED WG.81/3
13 June 1994

Original: ENGLISH

MEDITERRANEAN ACTION PLAN

Fourth Meeting of the Working Group of Experts on
the draft Protocol for the protection of the
Mediterranean Sea against pollution
resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of
the Continental Shelf, and the Sea-bed and its
Sub-soil

Madrid, 11-12 October 1994

DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION RESULTING FROM EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND THE SEA-BED AND ITS SUB-SOIL

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**DRAFT PROTOCOL FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE
MEDITERRANEAN SEA AGAINST POLLUTION RESULTING FROM
EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF AND
THE SEA-BED AND ITS SUBSOIL**

PREAMBLE

The Contracting Parties to the present Protocol

Being Parties to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976,

Bearing in mind article 7 of the said Convention,

Bearing in mind the increase in the activities concerning exploration and exploitation of the Mediterranean sea-bed and its subsoil,

Recognizing that the pollution which may result therefrom represents a serious danger to the environment and to human beings,

Desirous of protecting and preserving the Mediterranean Sea from pollution resulting from exploration and exploitation activities,

Taking into account the Protocols related to the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, and, in particular, the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976, and the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas, adopted at Geneva on 3 April 1982,

Bearing in mind the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, done at Montego Bay on 10 December 1982,¹

Recognizing the differences in levels of development between the coastal States, and taking account of the economic and social imperatives of the developing countries,

Have agreed as follows:

¹*Turkey has expressed a reservation.

SECTION I - GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 - DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Protocol:

- (a) "Convention" means the Convention for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution, adopted at Barcelona on 16 February 1976;
- (b) "Organization" means the body referred to in article 13 of the Convention;
- (c) "Resources" means all mineral resources, whether solid, liquid or gaseous;
- (d) "Activities concerning exploration and/or exploitation of the resources in the Protocol Area" (hereinafter referred to as "activities") means:
 - (i) Activities of scientific research concerning the resources of the sea-bed and its subsoil;
 - (ii) Exploration activities:
 - Seismological activities; surveys of the sea-bed and its subsoil; sample taking;
 - Exploration drilling;
 - (iii) Exploitation activities:
 - Installation of a fixed structure for the purpose of recovering resources, and activities connected therewith;
 - Development drilling;
 - Recovery, treatment and storage;
 - Transportation to shore by pipeline and loading of ships;
 - Maintenance, repair and other ancillary operations;
- (e) "Pollution" is defined as in article 2 paragraph (a) of the Convention;
- (f) "Installation" means any fixed or floating structure, and any integral part thereof, that is engaged in activities, including, in particular:
 - (i) Fixed or mobile offshore drilling units;
 - (ii) Fixed or floating production units including dynamically positioned units;
 - (iii) Offshore storage facilities including ships used for this purpose;

- (iv) Offshore loading terminals and transport systems for the extracted products, such as submarine pipelines;
 - (v) Apparatus attached to it and equipment for the reloading, processing, storage and disposal of substances removed from the sea-bed or its subsoil;
- (g) "Operator" means:
- (i) The person authorized by the Party exercising jurisdiction over the area where the activities are undertaken (hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Party") in accordance with this Protocol to carry out activities; or
 - (ii) Any person who does not hold a valid authorization within the meaning of this Protocol but is *de facto* in overall control of the activities;²
- (h) "Safety zone" means a zone established around installations in conformity with the provisions of general international law and technical requirements, with appropriate markings to ensure the safety of both navigation and the installations;
- (i) "Wastes" means substances and materials of any kind, form, or description which are intended to be abandoned or are abandoned in the Protocol Area and which might cause pollution;
- (j) "Harmful or noxious substances and materials" means substances and materials of any kind, form or description, which might cause pollution, if introduced into the Protocol Area;
- (k) "Chemical Use Plan" means a plan drawn up by the operator of any offshore installation which shows:
- (i) The chemicals which the operator intends to use in the operations;
 - (ii) The purpose or purposes for which the operator intends to use the chemicals;
 - (iii) The maximum concentrations of the chemicals which the operator intends to use within any other substances, and maximum amounts intended to be used in any specified period;
 - (iv) The area within which the chemical may escape into the marine environment;

²*Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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- (l) "Oil" means petroleum in any form including crude oil, fuel oil, oily sludge, oil refuse and refined products and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes the substances listed in the appendix to this Protocol;
- (m) "Oily mixture" means a mixture with any oil content;
- (n) "Sewage" means:
 - (i) Drainage and other wastes from any form of toilets, urinals and water-closet scuppers;
 - (ii) Drainage from medical premises (dispensary, sick bay, etc.) via wash basins, wash tubs and scuppers located in such premises;
 - (iii) Other waste waters when mixed with the drainages defined above;
- (o) "Garbage" means all kinds of victual, domestic and operational waste generated during the normal operation of the installation and liable to be disposed of continuously or periodically, except those substances which are defined or listed elsewhere in this Protocol;
- (p) "Freshwater limit" means the place in water courses where, at low tides and in a period of low freshwater flow, there is an appreciable increase in salinity due to the presence of sea water.

Article 2 - GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE³

1. The area to which this Protocol applies (referred to in this Protocol as the "Protocol Area") shall be:
 - (a) The Mediterranean Sea Area as defined in article 1 of the Convention;
 - (b) Waters on the landward side of the baselines from which the breadth of the territorial sea is measured and extending, in the case of watercourses, up to the freshwater limit.
2. Any of the Contracting Parties to this Protocol (referred to in this Protocol as "the Parties") may also include in the Protocol area wetlands or coastal areas of their territory.

Article 3 - GENERAL UNDERTAKINGS

1. The Parties shall take, individually or through bilateral or multilateral cooperation, all appropriate measures to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution in the Protocol Area resulting from activities, *inter alia* by ensuring that

³ *Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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the best available technology, environmentally effective and economically appropriate, is used for this purpose.

2. The Parties shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken so that activities do not cause pollution.

SECTION II - AUTHORIZATION SYSTEM

Article 4 - GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. All activities in the Protocol Area, including erection on site of installations, shall be subject to the prior written authorization for exploration or exploitation from the **competent authority of the Contracting Party**. Such authority, before granting the authorization, should be satisfied that the installation has been constructed according to international standards and practice and that the operator has the technical competence and the financial capacity to carry out the activities. Such authorization should be granted in accordance with the appropriate procedure, as defined by the **competent authority of the Contracting Party**.
2. Authorization shall be refused if there are indications that the proposed activities are likely to cause significant adverse effects on the environment that could not be avoided by compliance with the conditions laid down in the authorization and referred to in article 6, paragraph 3, of this Protocol.
3. When considering approval of the siting of an installation, the Competent Contracting Party shall ensure that no detrimental effects will be caused by such siting to existing installations, in particular, pipelines and cables.

Article 5 - REQUIREMENTS FOR AUTHORIZATIONS

1. **The Contracting Party** shall prescribe that any application for authorization or for the renewal of an authorization is subject to the submission of the project by the candidate operator to the **competent authority of the Contracting Party** and that any such application must include, in particular, the following:
 - (a) A survey concerning the effects of the proposed activities on the environment; the **competent authority** may, in the light of the nature, scope, duration and technical methods employed in the activities and of the characteristics of the area require that an environmental impact assessment be prepared in accordance with annex IV to this Protocol;
 - (b) The precise definition of the geographic areas where the activity is envisaged, including safety zones;

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- (c) Particulars of the professional and technical qualifications of the candidate operator and personnel on the installation, as well as of the composition of the crew;
- (d) The safety measures as specified in article 15;
- (e) The operator's contingency plan as specified in article 16;
- (f) The monitoring procedures as specified in article 19;
- (g) The plans for removal of installations as specified in article 20;
- (h) Precautions for specially protected areas as specified in article 21;
- (i) The insurance or other financial security to cover liability as prescribed in article 27, paragraph 2 (b).

2. The **competent authority** may decide, for scientific research and exploration activities, to limit the scope of the requirements laid down in paragraph 1 of this article, in the light of the nature, scope, duration and technical methods employed in the activities and of the characteristics of the area.

Article 6 - GRANTING OF AUTHORIZATIONS

1. The authorizations referred to in article 4 shall be granted only after examination by the **competent authority of the Contracting Party** of the requirements listed in article 5 and annex IV.
2. Each authorization shall specify the activities and the period of validity of the authorization, establish the geographical limits of the area subject to the authorization and specify the technical requirements and the authorized installations. The necessary safety zones shall be established at a later appropriate stage.
3. The authorization may impose conditions regarding measures, techniques or methods designed to reduce to the minimum risks of and damage due to pollution resulting from the activities.
4. The Parties shall notify the Organization as soon as possible of authorizations granted or renewed. The Organization shall keep a register of all the authorized installations in the Protocol Area.

Article 7 - SANCTIONS

Each Party shall prescribe sanctions to be imposed for breach of obligations arising out of this Protocol, or for non-observance of the national laws or regulations implementing this Protocol, or for non-fulfillment of the specific conditions attached to the authorization.

SECTION III - WASTES AND HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS

Article 8 - GENERAL OBLIGATION

Without prejudice to other standards or obligations referred to in this Section, the Parties shall impose a general obligation upon operators to use the best available, environmentally effective and economically appropriate technology and to observe internationally accepted standards regarding wastes as well as the use, storage and discharge of harmful or noxious substances and materials, with a view to minimizing the risk of pollution.

Article 9 - HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS

1. The use and storage of chemicals for the activities should be approved by the **competent authority of the Contracting Party**, on the basis of the Chemical Use Plan.
2. The **Contracting Party** may regulate, limit or prohibit the use of chemicals for the activities in accordance with guidelines to be adopted by the Contracting Parties.
3. For the purpose of protecting the environment, the Parties shall ensure that each substance and material used for activities is accompanied by a compound description provided by the entity producing such substance or material. {The Parties may require a description of the substances and materials used to protect the installation.}

New para.3

3. For the purpose of protecting the environment, the Parties shall ensure that each substance and material used for activities is accompanied by a compound description provided by the entity producing such substance or material.
4. The disposal into the Protocol Area of harmful or noxious substances and materials listed in annex I to this Protocol is prohibited.
5. The disposal into the Protocol Area of harmful or noxious substances and materials listed in annex II to this Protocol requires, in each case, a prior special permit from the competent authority of the **Contracting Party**.
6. The disposal into the Protocol Area of all other harmful or noxious substances and materials which might cause pollution requires a prior general permit from the **competent authority of the Contracting Party**.
7. The permits referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 above shall be issued only after careful consideration of all the factors set forth in annex III to this Protocol.

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Article 10 - OIL AND OILY MIXTURES AND DRILLING FLUIDS

1. The Parties shall formulate and adopt common standards for the disposal of oil and oily mixtures from installations into the Protocol Area:

- (a) Such common standards shall be formulated in accordance with the provisions of annex V, A;
- (b) Such common standards shall not be less restrictive than, in particular, the following:
 - (i) For machinery space drainage, a maximum oil content of 15 mg per litre whilst undiluted;
 - (ii) For production water, a maximum oil content of 40 mg per litre as an average in any calendar month; the content shall not at any time exceed 100 mg per litre;
- (c) The Parties shall determine by common agreement which method will be used to analyze the oil content.

2. The Parties shall formulate and adopt common standards for the use and disposal of drilling fluids and drill cuttings into the Protocol Area. Such common standards shall be formulated in accordance with the provisions of annex V, B.

3. Each Party shall take appropriate measures to enforce the common standards adopted pursuant to this article or to enforce more restrictive standards that it may have adopted.

Article 11 - SEWAGE

1. **The Contracting Party** shall prohibit the discharge of sewage from installations permanently manned by 10 or more persons into the Protocol Area except in cases where:

- (a) The installation is discharging sewage after treatment as approved by the **competent authority of the Contracting Party** at a distance of at least four nautical miles from the nearest land or fixed fisheries installation, leaving the **Contracting Party** to decide on a case by case basis; or
- (b) The sewage is not treated, at a distance of more than twelve nautical miles from the nearest land or fixed fisheries installation, leaving the **Contracting Party** to decide on a case by case basis; or⁴
- (c) The sewage has passed through an approved sewage treatment plant certified by its **competent authority of the Contracting Party**.

⁴*Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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2. **The Contracting Party** shall impose stricter provisions, as appropriate, where deemed necessary because of, *inter alia*, the regime of the currents in the area or proximity to any area referred to in article 21.

3. The exceptions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply if the discharge produces visible floating solids or produces colouration, discolouration or opacity of the surrounding water.

4. If the sewage is mixed with wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials having different disposal requirements, the more stringent requirements shall apply.

Article 12 - GARBAGE

1. **The Contracting Party** shall prohibit the disposal into the Protocol Area of the following products and materials:

- (a) All plastics, including but not limited to synthetic ropes, synthetic fishing nets and plastic garbage bags;
- (b) All other non bio-degradable garbage, including paper products, rags, glass, metal, bottles, crockery, dunnage, lining and packing materials.

2. Disposal into the Protocol Area of food wastes shall take place as far away as possible from land, but in any case not less than twelve nautical miles from the nearest land. Such wastes cannot be disposed of unless they first have gone through a crusher or a grinder so that they can go through a sieve whose openings do not exceed 25 mm.⁵

3. If garbage is mixed with other discharges having different disposal or discharge requirements the more stringent requirements shall apply.

Article 13 - RECEPTION FACILITIES, INSTRUCTIONS AND SANCTIONS

The Parties shall ensure that:

- (a) Operators dispose satisfactorily of all wastes and harmful or noxious substances and materials in designated onshore reception facilities, except as otherwise authorized by the Protocol;
- (b) Instructions are given to all personnel concerning proper means of disposal;
- (c) Sanctions are imposed in respect of illegal disposals.

⁵ *Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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Article 14 - EXCEPTIONS

1. The provisions of this Section shall not apply in case of:

(a) *Force majeure* and in particular for disposals:

- to save human life,
- to ensure the safety of installations,
- in case of damage to the installation or its equipment,

on condition that all reasonable precautions have been taken after the damage is discovered or after the disposal has been performed to reduce the negative effects.

(b) The discharge into the sea of substances containing oil or harmful or noxious substances or materials which, subject to the prior approval of the **competent authority of the Contracting Party**, are being used for the purpose of combating specific pollution incidents in order to minimize the damage due to the pollution.

2. However, the provisions of this Section shall apply in any case where the operator acted with the intent to cause damage or recklessly and with knowledge that damage will probably result.

3. Disposals carried out in the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be reported immediately to the Organization and, either through the Organization or directly, to any Party or Parties likely to be affected, together with full details of the circumstances and of the nature and quantities of wastes or harmful or noxious substances or materials discharged.

SECTION IV - SAFEGUARDS

Article 15 - SAFETY MEASURES

1. The **Contracting Party** within whose jurisdiction activities are envisaged or are being carried out shall ensure that safety measures are taken with regard to the design, construction, placement, equipment, marking, operation and maintenance of installations.

2. The **Contracting Party** shall ensure that the operator has at all times on the installations adequate equipment and devices, maintained in good working order, for protecting human life, preventing and combating accidental pollution and facilitating prompt response to an emergency, in accordance with the best available environmentally effective and economically appropriate technology and the provisions of the operator's contingency plan referred to in article 16.

3. The **competent authority of the Contracting Party** shall require a certificate of safety and fitness for the purpose (hereinafter referred to as "certificate") issued by

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a recognized body to be submitted in respect of production platforms, mobile offshore drilling units, offshore storage facilities, offshore loading systems and pipelines and in respect of such other installations as may be specified by the Contracting Party.

4. The Parties shall ensure through inspection that the activities are conducted by the operators in accordance with this article.

Article 16 - CONTINGENCY PLANNING

1. Each Party shall endeavour to promote and maintain a plan for combating pollution or other adverse effects and for saving human life in the Protocol Area in cases of emergencies resulting from activities (hereinafter referred to as "national contingency plan"), taking into account the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency. The national contingency plan should establish and co-ordinate in particular, the equipment, ships, aircraft, and manpower prepared for operations in cases of emergencies. The Parties should promote bilateral or multilateral cooperation regarding their national contingency plans.*⁶

New para.1

1. In cases of emergency the Contracting Parties shall take into account the provisions of the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency.

2. Each Party shall require operators in charge of installations under its jurisdiction to have a contingency plan to combat accidental pollution, co-ordinated with the contingency plan of the Contracting Party established in accordance with the Protocol concerning Cooperation in Combating Pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by Oil and Other Harmful Substances in Cases of Emergency and approved in conformity with the procedures established by the competent authorities of the Contracting Party.

3. Each Contracting Party shall establish co-ordination and competent direction in accordance with annex VII to this Protocol.

Article 17 - NOTIFICATION

Each Party shall require operators in charge of installations under its jurisdiction to report without delay to the competent authority of the Contracting Party:

- (a) any event on their installation causing or likely to cause pollution in the Protocol Area;
- (b) any observed event at sea causing or likely to cause pollution in the Protocol Area.

⁶*France has expressed a reservation.

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Article 18 - MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF EMERGENCY

In cases of emergency, a Party requiring assistance in order to prevent, abate or combat pollution resulting from activities may request help from the other Parties, either directly or through the Organization, which shall do their utmost to provide the assistance requested.

For this purpose, a Party who is also a Party to the Protocol concerning cooperation in combating pollution of the Mediterranean Sea by oil and other harmful substances in cases of emergency shall apply the pertinent provisions of the said Protocol.

Article 19 - MONITORING

1. The operator shall be required to measure or to entrust to a qualified entity, expert in the matter, the effects of the activities on the environment in the light of the nature, scope, duration and technical methods employed in the activities and of the characteristics of the area and to report on them periodically or upon request by the **competent authority of the Contracting Party** for the purpose of an evaluation by such **competent authority** according to a procedure established by the **competent Contracting Party** in its authorization system.*⁷

2. The **competent authority of the Contracting Party** should establish, where appropriate, a national monitoring system in order to be in a position to survey regularly the installations and the impact of the activities on the environment, so as to ensure that the conditions attached to the grant of the authorization are being fulfilled.

Article 20 - REMOVAL OF INSTALLATIONS

1. The operator shall be required by the **competent Contracting Party** to remove any installation which is abandoned or disused, in order to ensure safety of navigation, taking into account the guidelines and standards adopted by the competent international organization. Such removal shall also have due regard to other legitimate uses of the sea, in particular fishing, the protection of the marine environment and the rights and duties of other Contracting Parties. Prior to it, the operator under his responsibility shall take all necessary measures to prevent spillage or leakage from the site of the activities.

2. The **competent Contracting Party** shall require the operator to remove abandoned or disused pipelines in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article or to abandon and clean them inside or to bury and clean them inside so that they neither cause pollution, endanger navigation, hinder fishing, threaten the marine environment,

⁷*Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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nor interfere with other legitimate uses of the sea or with the rights and duties of other Contracting Parties. The **competent authority of the Contracting Party** shall ensure that appropriate publicity is given to the depth, position and dimensions of any buried pipeline and that such information is indicated on charts and notified to the Organization and other competent international organizations and the Parties.

3. The provisions of this article apply also to installations disused or abandoned by any operator whose authorization may have been withdrawn or suspended in compliance with article 7.

4. The **competent Contracting Party** may indicate eventual modifications to be made to the level of activities and to the measures for the protection of the marine environment which had initially been provided for.

5. The **competent Contracting Party** may regulate the cession or transfer of authorized activities to other persons.

6. Where the operator fails to comply with the provisions of this article, the **competent authority of the Contracting Party** shall undertake, at the operator's expense, such action or actions as may be necessary to remedy the operator's failure to act.

Article 21 - SPECIALLY PROTECTED AREAS*⁸

For the protection of the areas defined in article 3 of the Protocol concerning Mediterranean Specially Protected Areas and any other area established by the Parties and in furtherance of the goals stated therein, the Parties shall take special measures in conformity with international law, either individually or through multilateral or bilateral cooperation, to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution arising from activities in these areas.

In addition to the measures referred to in the Protocol concerning Specially Protected Areas for the granting of authorization, such measures may include, inter alia:

- (a) Special restrictions or conditions when granting authorizations for such areas:
 - (i) The preparation and evaluation of environmental impact assessments;
 - (ii) Special elaboration of provisions in such areas concerning the monitoring, removal of installations and prohibition of any discharge.

⁸*Turkey has expressed a reservation.

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- (b) Intensified exchange of information among operators, the competent national authorities, Parties and the Organization regarding matters which may affect such areas.

SECTION V - COOPERATION

Article 22 - STUDIES AND RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

In conformity with article 11 of the Convention, the Parties shall, where appropriate, cooperate in promoting studies and undertaking programmes of scientific and technological research for the purpose of developing new methods of:

- (a) Carrying out activities in a way which minimizes the risk of pollution;
- (b) Preventing, abating, combating and controlling pollution, especially in cases of emergency.

Article 23 - INTERNATIONAL RULES, STANDARDS AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES

1. The Parties shall cooperate, either directly or through the Organization or other competent international organizations, in order to:

- (a) Establish appropriate scientific criteria for the formulation and elaboration of international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures for achieving the aims of this Protocol;
- (b) Formulate and elaborate such international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures;
- (c) The Parties shall formulate and adopt guidelines in accordance with international practices and procedures to ensure observance of the provisions of annex VI.

2. The Parties shall, as soon as possible, endeavour to harmonize their laws and regulations with the international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. The Parties shall endeavour, as far as possible, to exchange information relevant to their national policies, laws and regulations and the harmonization referred to in paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 24 - SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The Parties shall, directly or with the assistance of competent regional or other

international organizations, cooperate with a view to formulating and, as far as possible, implementing programmes of assistance to developing countries, particularly in the fields of science, law, education and technology, in order to prevent, abate, combat and control pollution due to activities in the Protocol Area.

2. Technical assistance would include, in particular, the training of scientific, legal and technical personnel, as well as the acquisition, utilization and production by those countries of appropriate equipment on advantageous terms to be agreed upon among the Parties concerned.

Article 25 - MUTUAL INFORMATION

The Parties shall inform one another directly or through the Organization of measures taken, of results achieved and, if the case arises, of difficulties encountered in the application of this Protocol. Procedures for the collection and submission of such information shall be determined at the meetings of the Parties.

Article 26 - TRANSFRONTIER POLLUTION

1. Each Party shall take all measures necessary to ensure that activities under their jurisdiction are so conducted so as not to cause a pollution beyond the limits of its jurisdiction.

2. A Party within whose jurisdiction activities are being envisaged or carried out should take into account any adverse environmental effects, without discrimination as to whether such effects are likely to occur within the limits of its jurisdiction or beyond such limits.

3. If a Party becomes aware of cases in which the marine environment is in imminent danger of being damaged, or has been damaged, by pollution, it shall immediately notify other Parties which in its opinion are likely to be affected by such damage as well as the Organization and provide them with timely information that would enable them, where necessary, to take appropriate measures. The Organization shall distribute the information immediately to all relevant Parties.

4. The Parties shall endeavour, in accordance with their legal systems and, where appropriate, on the basis of an agreement, to grant equal access to and treatment in administrative proceedings to persons in other States who may be affected by pollution or other adverse effects resulting from proposed or existing operations.

5. Where pollution originates in the territory of a State which is not a Contracting Party to this Protocol, any Contracting Party affected shall endeavour to cooperate with the said State so as to make possible the application of the Protocol.

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Article 27 - LIABILITY AND COMPENSATION*⁹

1. The Parties undertake to cooperate as soon as possible in formulating and adopting appropriate procedures for the determination of liability and compensation for damage resulting from the activities dealt with in this Protocol, in conformity with article 12 of the Convention.
2. Pending development of such procedures, the Parties:
 - (a) Shall take all measures necessary to ensure that liability for damage caused by activities is imposed on operators, and they shall be required to pay prompt and adequate compensation, to be determined on the basis of strict and limited liability;
 - (b) Shall take all measures necessary to ensure that operators shall have and maintain insurance cover or other financial security in such an amount, of such type and under such terms as the competent Contracting Party shall specify in order to cover the liability under this Protocol.

SECTION VI - FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 28 - APPOINTMENT OF COMPETENT NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

Each Contracting Party shall appoint one or more competent authorities to:

- (a) Grant, renew and register the authorizations provided for in Section II of this Protocol;
- (b) Issue and register the special and general permits referred to in article 9 of this Protocol;
- (c) Issue the permits referred to in annex V to this Protocol;
- (d) Approve the treatment system and certify the sewage treatment plant referred to in article 11, paragraph 1, of this Protocol;
- (e) Give the prior approval for exceptional discharges referred to in article 14, paragraph 1 (b), of this Protocol;
- (f) Carry out the duties regarding safety measures referred to in article 15, paragraphs 3 and 4, of this Protocol;

⁹*The following reservations were expressed: by the E.E.C, France, Spain and Tunisia with respect to paragraph 2; by Morocco and Turkey with respect to the whole article.

- (g) Perform the functions relating to contingency planning described in article 16 and annex VII to this Protocol;
- (h) Establish monitoring procedures as provided in article 19 of this Protocol;
- (i) Supervise the removal operations of the installations as provided in article 20 of this Protocol.

Article 29 - TRANSITIONAL MEASURES

Each Party shall elaborate procedures and regulations regarding activities, whether authorized or not, initiated before the entry into force of this Protocol, to ensure their conformity, as far as practicable, with the provisions of this Protocol.

Article 30 - MEETINGS

1. Ordinary meetings of the Parties shall take place in conjunction with ordinary meetings of the Contracting Parties to the Convention held pursuant to article 14 of the Convention. The Parties may also hold extraordinary meetings in accordance with article 14 of the Convention.
2. The functions of the meetings of the Parties to this Protocol shall be, *inter alia*:
 - (a) To keep under review the implementation of this Protocol and to consider the efficacy of the measures adopted and the advisability of any other measures, in particular in the form of annexes and appendices;
 - (b) To revise and amend any annex or appendix to this Protocol;
 - (c) To consider the information concerning authorizations granted or renewed in accordance with Section II of this Protocol;
 - (d) To consider the information concerning the permits issued and approvals given in accordance with Section III of this Protocol;
 - (e) To adopt the guidelines referred to in article 9, paragraph 2, and article 23, paragraph 1 (c), of this Protocol;
 - (f) To consider the records of the contingency plans and means of intervention in emergencies adopted in accordance with article 16 of this Protocol;
 - (g) To establish criteria and formulate international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures in accordance with article 23, paragraph 1, of this Protocol, in whatever form the Parties may agree;

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- (h) To facilitate the implementation of the policies and the achievement of the objectives referred to in Section V, in particular the harmonization of national and E.E.C. legislation in accordance with article 23, paragraph 2 of this Protocol;
- (i) To review progress made in the implementation of article 27 of this Protocol;
- (j) To discharge such other functions as may be appropriate for the application of this Protocol.

Article 31 - RELATIONS WITH THE CONVENTION

1. The provisions of the Convention relating to any Protocol shall apply with respect to this Protocol.
2. The rules of procedure and the financial rules adopted pursuant to article 18 of the Convention shall apply with respect to this Protocol, unless the Parties to this Protocol agree otherwise.

Article 32 - FINAL CLAUSE

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature, at _____ from _____ to _____, and at _____ from _____ to _____, by any State Party to the Convention invited to the Conference of Plenipotentiaries of the Coastal States of the Mediterranean Region for the Protection of the Mediterranean Sea against Pollution resulting from Exploration and Exploitation of the Sea-bed and its Subsoil, held at _____ from _____ to _____. It shall also be open until the same dates for signature by the European Economic Community and by any similar regional economic grouping of which at least one member is a coastal State of the Protocol Area and which exercises competence in fields covered by this Protocol in conformity with article 24 of the Convention.
2. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification, acceptance or approval. Instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval shall be deposited with the Government of Spain, which will assume the functions of Depositary.
3. As from _____, this Protocol shall be open for accession by the States referred to in paragraph 1 above, by the European Economic Community and by any grouping referred to in that paragraph.
4. This Protocol shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of at least six instruments of ratification, acceptance or approval of, or accession to, the Protocol by the Parties referred to in paragraph 1 of this article.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, as well as the Council for those matters concerning the European Economic Community, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at on this in a single copy in the Arabic, English, French and Spanish languages, the four texts being equally authoritative.

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ANNEX I

**HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS
THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH IN THE PROTOCOL AREA IS PROHIBITED**

- A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof are listed for the purposes of article 9, paragraph 4 of the Protocol. They have been selected mainly on the basis of their toxicity, persistence and bioaccumulation:
1. Mercury and mercury compounds
 2. Cadmium and cadmium compounds
 3. Organotin compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment^{1/}
 4. Organophosphorus compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment^{1/}
 5. Organohalogen compounds and substances which may form such compounds in the marine environment^{1/}
 6. Crude oil, fuel oil, oily sludge, used lubricating oils and refined products
 7. Persistent synthetic materials which may float, sink or remain in suspension and which may interfere with any legitimate use of the sea
 8. Substances having proven carcinogenic, teratogenic or mutagenic properties in or through the marine environment
 9. Radioactive substances, including their wastes, if their discharges do not comply with the principles of radiation protection as defined by the competent international organizations, taking into account the protection of the marine environment
- B. The present annex does not apply to discharges which contain substances listed in section A that are below the limits defined jointly by the Parties and, in relation to oil, below the limits defined in article 10 of this Protocol.

^{1/} With the exception of those which are biologically harmless or which are rapidly converted into biologically harmless substances.

ANNEX II

**HARMFUL OR NOXIOUS SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS
THE DISPOSAL OF WHICH IN THE PROTOCOL AREA
IS SUBJECT TO A SPECIAL PERMIT**

- A. The following substances and materials and compounds thereof have been selected for the purpose of article 9, paragraph 5 of the Protocol.

1. Arsenic
2. Lead
3. Copper
4. Zinc
5. Beryllium
6. Nickel
7. Vanadium
8. Chromium
9. Biocides and their derivatives not covered in annex I
10. Selenium
11. Antimony
12. Molybdenum
13. Titanium
14. Tin
15. Barium (other than barium sulphate)
16. Boron
17. Uranium
18. Cobalt
19. Thallium
20. Tellurium
21. Silver
22. Cyanides

- B. The control and strict limitation of the discharge of substances referred to in section A must be implemented in accordance with annex III.

ANNEX III

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FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR THE ISSUE OF THE PERMITS

For the purpose of the issue of a permit required under article 9, paragraph 7, particular account will be taken, as the case may be, of the following factors:

A. Characteristics and composition of the waste

1. Type and size of waste course (e.g. industrial process);
2. Type of waste (origin, average composition);
3. Form of waste (solid, liquid, sludge, slurry, gaseous);
4. Total amount (volume discharged, e.g. per year);
5. Discharge pattern (continuous, intermittent, seasonally variable, etc.);
6. Concentrations with respect to major constituents, substances listed in annex I, substances listed in annex II, and other substances as appropriate;
7. Physical, chemical and biochemical properties for the waste.

B. Characteristics of waste constituents with respect to their harmfulness

1. Persistence (physical, chemical, biological) in the marine environment;
2. Toxicity and other harmful effects;
3. Accumulation in biological materials or sediments;
4. Biochemical transformation producing harmful compounds;
5. Adverse effects on the oxygen content and balance;
6. Susceptibility to physical, chemical and biochemical changes and interaction in the aquatic environment with other sea-water constituents which may produce harmful biological or other effects on any of the uses listed in section E below.

C. Characteristics of discharge site and receiving marine environment

1. Hydrographic, meteorological, geological and topographical characteristics of the area;
2. Location and type of the discharge (outfall, canal, outlet, etc.) and its relation to other areas (such as amenity areas, spawning, nursery and fishing areas, shellfish grounds) and other discharges;
3. Initial dilution achieved at the point of discharge into the receiving marine environment;
4. Dispersion characteristics such as effects of currents, tides and wind on horizontal transport and vertical mixing;
5. Receiving water characteristics with respect to physical, chemical, biological and ecological conditions in the discharge area;
6. Capacity of the receiving marine environment to receive waste discharges without undesirable effects.

D. Availability of waste technologies

The methods of waste reduction and discharge for industrial effluents as well as domestic sewage should be selected taking into account the availability and feasibility of:

- (a) Alternative treatment processes;
- (b) Re-use or elimination methods;
- (c) On-land disposal alternatives;
- (d) Appropriate low-waste technologies.

E. Potential impairment of marine ecosystem and sea-water uses

1. Effects on human life through pollution impact on:
 - (a) Edible marine organisms;
 - (b) Bathing waters;
 - (c) Aesthetics.
2. Effects on marine ecosystems, in particular living resources, endangered species and critical habitats.
3. Effects on other legitimate uses of the sea in conformity with international law.

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ANNEX IV

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. Each Party shall require that the environmental impact assessment contains at least the following:
 - (a) A description of the geographical boundaries of the area within which the activities are to be carried out, including safety zones where applicable;
 - (b) A description of the initial state of the environment of the area;
 - (c) An indication of the nature, aims, scope and duration of the proposed activities;
 - (d) A description of the methods, installations and other means to be used, possible alternatives to such methods and means;
 - (e) A description of the foreseeable direct or indirect short and long-term effects of the proposed activities on the environment, including fauna, flora and the ecological balance;
 - (f) A statement setting out the measures proposed for reducing to the minimum the risk of damage to the environment from carrying out the proposed activities; in addition, possible alternatives to such measures;
 - (g) An indication of the measures to be taken for the protection of the environment from pollution and other adverse effects during and after the proposed activities;
 - (h) A reference to the methodology used for the environmental impact assessment;
 - (i) An indication of whether the environment of any other State is likely to be affected by the proposed activities.
2. Each Party shall promulgate standards taking into account the international rules, standards and recommended practices and procedures, adopted in accordance with article 23 of the Protocol, by which environmental impact assessments are to be evaluated.

ANNEX V

OIL AND OILY MIXTURES AND DRILLING FLUIDS

The following provisions shall be prescribed by the Parties in accordance with article 10:

A. Oil and Oily Mixtures

1. Spills of high oil content in processing drainage and platform drainage shall be contained, diverted and then treated as part of the product, but the remainder shall be treated to an acceptable level before discharge, in accordance with good oilfield practice;
2. Oily waste and sludges from separation processes shall be transported to shore;
3. All the necessary precautions should be taken to minimize losses of oil into the sea from oil collected or flared from well testing;
4. All the necessary precautions should be taken to ensure that any gas resulting from oil activities should be flared or used in an appropriate manner.

B. Drilling Fluids and Drill Cuttings

1. Water-based drilling fluids and drill cuttings are subject to the following requirements:
 - (a) The use and disposal of such drilling fluids are subject to the Chemical Use Plan and the provisions of article 9 of this Protocol;
 - (b) The disposal of the drill cuttings shall either be made on land or into the sea in an appropriate site or area as specified by the Competent State.
2. Oil-based drilling fluids and drill cuttings are subject to the following requirements:
 - (a) Such fluids shall only be used if they are of a sufficiently low toxicity and only after the operator has been issued a permit by the competent national authority of the Competent State when it has verified such low toxicity;
 - (b) The disposal into the sea of such drilling fluids is prohibited;

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- (c) The disposal of the drill cuttings into the sea is only permitted on condition that an efficient solids control equipment is installed and properly operated, that the discharge point is well below the surface of the water, and that the oil content is less than 100 grams of oil per kilogram dry cuttings;
- (d) The disposal of such drill cuttings in specially protected areas is prohibited;
- (e) In case of production and development drilling, a programme of sea-bed sampling and analysis relating to the zone of contamination must be undertaken.

3. Diesel-based drilling fluids:

The use of diesel-based drilling fluids is prohibited. Diesel oil may exceptionally be added to drilling fluids in such circumstances as the Parties may specify.

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ANNEX VI

SAFETY MEASURES

The following provisions shall be prescribed by the Parties in accordance with article 15:

- (a) That the installation must be safe and fit for the purpose for which it is to be used, in particular, that it must be designed and constructed so as to withstand, together with its maximum load, any natural condition, including, more specifically, maximum wind and wave conditions as established by historical weather patterns, earthquake possibilities, sea-bed conditions and stability, and water depth;
- (b) That all phases of the activities, including storage and transport of recovered resources, must be properly prepared, that the whole activity must be open to control for safety reasons and must be conducted in the safest possible way, and that the operator must apply a monitoring system for all activities;
- (c) That the most advanced safety systems must be used and periodically tested in order to minimize the dangers of leakages, spillages, accidental discharges, fire, explosions, blow-outs or any other threat to human safety or the environment, that a trained specialized crew to operate and maintain these systems must be present and that this crew must undertake periodic exercises;
- (d) That the installation and, where necessary, the established safety zone, must be sufficiently marked so as to give adequate warning of its presence and sufficient details for its identification using appropriate and internationally recognized warning signals;
- (e) That in accordance with international maritime practice, the installations must be indicated on charts and notified to those concerned;
- (f) That, in order to secure observance of the foregoing provisions, the person and/or persons having the responsibility for the installation and/or the activities, including the person responsible for the blow-out preventer, must have the qualifications required by the Competent State, and that there must be permanently sufficient, qualified staff present at the installation. Such qualifications should include, in particular, training, on a continued basis, in safety and environmental matters.

ANNEXE VI

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MESURES DE SECURITE

Les Parties s'assurent de l'application des dispositions suivantes conformément à l'article 15:

- a) Que l'installation est sûre et apte à l'usage prévu, et particulièrement qu'elle est conçue et construite pour résister en charge maximum à tout phénomène naturel, notamment aux forces les plus grandes du vent et de la mer relevées dans les annales météorologiques, aux secousses sismiques éventuelles, et qu'elle est adaptée à la configuration et à la stabilité du fond de la mer, ainsi qu'à la profondeur de l'eau;
- b) Que toutes les phases des activités, y compris le stockage et le transport des ressources récupérées, sont bien préparées, que l'ensemble de l'activité peut être contrôlé au plan de la sécurité et qu'elle est menée de la manière la plus sûre possible, et que l'exploitant exerce sur toutes ses activités une surveillance continue;
- c) Que les systèmes de sécurité les plus perfectionnés sont utilisés et vérifiés périodiquement pour réduire au minimum les risques de fuite, de déversement, de rejet accidentel, d'incendie, d'explosion, d'éruption ou de tout ce qui pourrait menacer la sécurité de l'homme ou l'environnement; qu'une équipe spécialisée et entraînée pour mettre en oeuvre et entretenir ces systèmes est sur place et qu'elle effectue régulièrement des exercices;
- d) Que l'installation et, le cas échéant, la zone de sécurité instaurée sont balisées de manière à être convenablement signalées, avec suffisamment de détails pour être identifiées par des signaux d'avertissement appropriés et internationalement reconnus;
- e) Que les installations sont portées sur les cartes conformément à la pratique maritime internationale, et que les intéressés sont avisés de leur présence;
- f) Afin d'assurer que sont respectées les dispositions ci-dessus, que la ou les personnes ayant la responsabilité de l'installation et des activités, notamment le responsable de l'obturateur anti-éruption, présentent les qualifications requises par l'Etat compétent et qu'il y a en permanence sur l'installation suffisamment de personnel qualifié. Ces qualifications doivent s'accompagner en particulier d'une formation continue en matière de sécurité et d'environnement.

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ANNEXE VII

PLAN D'INTERVENTION D'URGENCE

A. Le plan d'intervention de l'opérateur:

1. Les opérateurs sont tenus d'assurer:

- a) Que le système d'alarme et de communication le plus adapté est présent sur l'installation et en bon état de marche;
- b) Que l'alerte est immédiatement donnée en cas d'urgence et que toute situation critique est immédiatement signalée à l'autorité nationale compétente de l'Etat compétent;
- c) Qu'en coordination avec l'autorité nationale compétente de l'Etat compétent, la diffusion de l'alerte, l'assistance appropriée et la coordination de celle-ci sont organisées et supervisées sans retard;
- d) Qu'une information immédiate concernant la nature et l'ampleur de la situation critique est donnée à l'équipe présente sur l'installation et à l'autorité nationale compétente de l'Etat compétent;
- e) Que l'autorité nationale compétente de l'Etat compétent est en permanence pleinement informée de l'évolution de l'intervention d'urgence;
- f) Qu'à tout moment on dispose de suffisamment de matériel et d'équipements les plus adaptés, notamment navires et aéronefs, prêts à intervenir pour mettre en oeuvre le plan d'intervention d'urgence;
- g) Que les méthodes et les techniques les plus adaptées sont connues de l'équipe spécialisée visée à l'annexe VI alinéa c) pour combattre les fuites, déversements, décharges accidentelles, incendies, explosions, éruptions et toute autre menace pour la vie humaine ou l'environnement;
- h) Que les méthodes et les techniques les plus adaptées sont connues de l'équipe spécialisée chargée d'atténuer et de prévenir les dommages durables à l'environnement;
- i) Que l'équipe a une connaissance détaillée du plan d'intervention d'urgence de l'opérateur, que des exercices sont régulièrement pratiqués afin que l'équipe ait la pleine maîtrise du matériel et des procédures et que chacun connaisse exactement son rôle.

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APPENDIX

List of Oils *

Asphalt solutions

Blending Stocks
Roofers Flux
Straight Run Residue

Oils

Clarified
Crude Oil
Mixtures containing crude oil
Diesel Oil
Fuel Oil No. 4
Fuel Oil No. 5
Fuel Oil No. 6
Residual Fuel Oil
Road Oil
Transformer Oil
Aromatic Oil (excluding vegetable oil)
Lubricating Oils and Blending Stocks
Mineral Oil
Motor Oil
Penetrating Oil
Spindle Oil
Turbine Oil

Distillates

Straight Run
Flashed Feed Stocks

Gas Oil

Cracked

* The list of oils should not necessarily be considered as exhaustive.

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Jet Fuels

JP-1 (Kerosene)

JP-3

JP-4

JP-5 (Kerosene, Heavy)

Turbo Fuel

Kerosene

Mineral Spirit

Naphtha

Solvent

Petroleum

Heartcut Distillate Oil

Gasoline Blending Stocks

Alkylates - fuel

Reformats

Polymer - fuel

Gasolines

Casinghead (natural)

Automotive

Aviation

Straight Run

Fuel Oil No. 1 (Kerosene)

Fuel Oil No. 1-D

Fuel Oil No. 2

Fuel Oil No. 2-D

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